

The Mercury.

JOHN T. HANBORN, Editor and Proprietor
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

The Chicago Anarchists must hang. This will be satisfactory news to all law-abiding people.

The New York Republicans held a very harmonious convention on Wednesday and nominated Col. Fred Grant for Secretary of State.

There will be no extra session of Congress this year. Of the Rhode Island General Assembly we cannot speak of equally positive terms.

Two attempts have been made to find out which Yankee yacht shall contest for the America cup with the Thistle. Both attempts have proved failures owing to lack of wind.

The Daily News claims Hon. Enoch Lapham of Warwick as a mugwump and says "It is understood that he voted for Governor Davis last spring." On the contrary Mr. Lapham is one of the most stalwart of Republicans, and is a firm friend of Governor Watson and supported him most willingly and heartily last spring.

The Massachusetts Democrats are all at sea. The young mugwump Andrews has declined to again lead the forlorn hope for the governorship and they have not yet found a leader brave enough to attempt the hopeless task. Gov. Ames will have a walk over this year.

The first trial race for the champion yacht to sail against the Thistle, which took place on Tuesday, was a failure, owing to the lack of wind. The Thistle came out and sailed round the Volunteer and the Mayflower, wind or no wind. Our American yachtsmen should look well to their laurels this time. The indications point very strongly to the next trial for the America Cup taking place in British waters.

The special election for Congressman in the Western district takes place November 5th. At present it is very uncertain who will be the candidates on either side. Among the would-be Democratic leaders there is a disposition to push Judge Bradley off the track for a more active politician, and among the Republicans there seems to be great uncertainty as to the best and most available man for the position. There is plenty of good material in that district, but if it is not satisfactory to the voters of that part of the state, they can do as the Democrats have done, come into this district for a candidate. We can recommend them a candidate that will draw the votes and that is Prof. Alonzo Williams of Brown University. We believe he is able to cope with Judge Bradley any day.

Mr. Powderly's position in regard to the presidency of the Knights of Labor is like the position of certain more or less eminent statesmen in regard to the Presidency of the United States. He would be glad to resign; he does not care to serve longer; but if the order insists again, as it insisted before, on his taking the office, he will feel that duty obliges him to sacrifice his own personal preferences and accept another term. This settles all doubts as to Mr. Powderly's candidacy at Minneapolis, and notwithstanding all the dissatisfaction that has been reported to exist, unless that opposition can unite on some strong candidate, Mr. Powderly is very likely to be re-elected.

The experiments of the Department of Agriculture in making sugar from the sorghum cane at the experiment station at Fort Scott have been very successful, according to the report of Commissioner Colman. By the new process used all the saccharine matter is saved, and the result is a yield 30 or 40 per cent. greater than was to be had by the old process. It is estimated that by this process 100 pounds of crystallized sugar can be made from one ton of cane; or about 1,000 pounds of sugar to the acre of cane. Similar experiments in New Jersey, where the soil is richer, have been even more successful.

The bill for the amendment of the Constitution by which is sought the enfranchising of naturalized citizens and the limiting of voting for City Councilmen to property taxpayers is on the House floor of unfinished business. The Republican Senate has passed it for action by the lower body which is Democratic. If the House refuses to pass the measure the Democratic party will be responsible and then there will be still further proof of its hollow pretence of love for the foreign born citizens.

The Treasurer of Manitoba has succeeded in raising a loan of \$50,000 to pay for rails for the new railway in the Red river valley, and the rails have been shipped. By October the road will have fifteen miles of rail laid, unless further legal obstacles are encountered, and perhaps even in the face of such obstacles. The Manitobans are determined to have that railway, and it looks from this distance very much as if they would succeed in getting it in running order before the Dominion government makes any effectual opposition.

The indorsement of the Interstate Commerce bill by the Iowa Republican platform is the first approval of that character which the measure has received since it went into operation. Public sentiment in Iowa is favorable to the law and is becoming more so all the time.

The result of the vote in New York state this fall will be looked for with feverish anxiety by the Democrats, who may exclaim: "Defeated, by George!"

[From the Daily News.]
Keepers of Political Conscience.

In one of the European countries there used to be an officer of the court known as the "Keeper of the King's Conscience." Just what his precise duties were we do not know, but as the office was created a great many years ago when civilization had not reached the advanced stage where the people of the present age find it, there would be considerable difficulty in discovering any parallel to it in this day and generation. Now every student of history must have read of this official, for in olden times he played quite a prominent part in court circles, and, upon the principle that "the King can do no harm," the keeper's position must have been an eminently satisfactory one,—provided the emolument was sufficient—for the reason that there could have been no contending moral forces seeking his judgment or decision. But we have no Kings in this country and, consequently, there is no such official needed here as the one referred to above. Yet if we have no King we have a President, and Governors and Lieutenant Governors, some of whom we have to "make way for." Our President is evidently the keeper of his own conscience, and in this, to say the very least, he is a wise man, while Rhode Island's Governor appears occasionally to have a bit of independence and does as he pleases. But when we come down to—beg pardon, when we get up to our Lieutenant Governor, the case is entirely different. His connection with men and affairs places him upon an entirely different political plane, and he finds it necessary to make an appointment which no State Senate could possibly confirm, whether Democratic or Republican, namely "Keeper of the Political Conscience of the Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island."

Now the information regarding this matter did not come to us from His Honor direct, but from a gentleman to whom he related the particulars of how his mind was disturbed politically. But there is every reason to believe we are correct when we say that some time ago Mr. Honey found himself embarrassed with knotty political questions, in fact in old woman's parlance "he didn't know which way to turn." He had been a republican, and he had been an inflationist, and a silver man, and a democrat, prior to 1887, and then it became necessary to seek advice as to what to do. Did he seek THE SKEIN for a sample of sound independence of thought? No, although we would gladly have put him in the right path. But according to the statement of Mr. Honey's friend he wrote a letter to Mr. E. L. Godkin, of the New York Evening Post, stating all his doubts and difficulties and asking him whether he ought to remain in the Democratic party or not. Now what his doubts were we do not know; what there was about Democracy he couldn't swallow we cannot tell, but he had misgivings as to whether he ought to be in that party, and he asked Mr. Godkin to advise him what to do. Now this was not very complimentary to the Democratic party to say the least. Postmaster Brown would not have sought advice from the mortal enemy(?) of the Democratic party, and Mr. Patrick H. Horgan, to whom Mr. Honey made a promise that Sheriff Easton should not be removed, has too much sterling Democracy about him to do such a thing, and we are firm in the conviction that an old line Democrat like ex-Mayor Slocum, or a hard hitter like Captain Waters, would never find themselves in such a box. But what we should like to know and what the Democrats would like to discover is what there is about themselves or their party or their methods that could possibly be unbecomingly to Mr. Honey. We trust the answer will relieve everybody,—for everybody is in a fearful state of suspense—and we trust further that we may be permitted to see a copy of Mr. Honey's letter to Mr. Godkin for it is said to be "mighty interesting reading."

The statement is made upon authority that ex-Speaker Carlisle's friends are urging him not to go before the democratic caucus again as a candidate for speaker. The proposition made is that he shall not enter the contest upon the understanding that he shall be made chairman of the new ways and means committee. This would be a very natural stroke of politics. Mr. Carlisle is by all odds the foremost free-trader in the house, and would probably act more sagaciously in forcing free trade upon the house through the ways and means committee than any other man. And it is just this to which the democratic majority is devoting its efforts. The great difficulty in the way of putting this proposition into practice is the lack of such a second man as is required, the speaker's candidate, who would doubtless come from the South. The democrats will not be able to put their fingers on two men in the new house who combine the brains and executive ability needed in the chair of the presiding officer.

Mayor Hewitt has come to the conclusion that the two chief obstacles in the way of clean and passable streets in New York are, first, the lack of good pavements, and second, the utter disregard of the public for the ordinances prohibiting the sweeping of refuse into the streets. Vigilance and prompt enforcement of the law on the part of the police and others in authority should clear away the second obstacle, but the first is more troublesome. For its removal requires experience, good judgment, honesty and sufficient appropriations, not a common combination for the purpose.

The Massachusetts Mugwumps say that they will not vote this year. This means that they want to show the Democrats how powerful they are, and that they must nominate Cleveland next year or lose.

The immediate cause of the conflict between the police and the people in Mitchellstown appears to have been an effort to secure evidence against Dillon and other speakers at a public meeting by forcing a passage through the crowd for a government shorthand reporter. It is said that the police did this with unnecessary brutality, but the hot-tempered crowd was, no doubt, quick to resent any provocation. In the ensuing hand-to-hand fight with clubs, sticks and muskets the police were overpowered and driven back to their barracks at the lower end of the square in which the meeting was held. It was from the barracks that the shots were fired which killed two of the people and wounded others, it is said, who had taken no part in the fight. Whether the firing was justifiable will be determined by a judicial investigation. It is claimed that the meeting was a perfectly legal one, even under the sweeping terms of the coercion act, and that it had not been proclaimed illegal. And the random firing after the withdrawal to the barracks can scarcely be said to be in self-defence or in discharge of any particular duty. We do not think that clubs and muskets will quiet Ireland, nor will the arrest of William O'Brien, just reported, make for peace.

The Sun has received a dispatch printed in alleged Russian, or Polish, to the effect that there is no Count Mikiewicz in Poland or Russia. This is bad news for the "Count," especially as he yesterday published an alleged biography of himself in which he declared that he is a Count, born in Warsaw in 1820. It is pretty evident that if the Chinese government have given concession to Mikiewicz they had better send an embassy to Warsaw and New York before they proceed any further.

The Ottawa Free Press, organ of the Canadian Liberals, declares that the fisheries question "cannot be settled independently of the question of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States," and it adds that "any arrangement that does not secure to our fishermen and traders the privileges mentioned (i.e. free fish in the American market) will not prove satisfactory." The Free Press may as well make up its mind to be dissatisfied, for no arrangement of the kind which it suggests will be made.

It is declared at Washington that mutual differences between Secretary Bayard and Assistant Secretary Porter are not the only ones which lead to the latter's resignation. Mr. Porter is an ex-Governor of Tennessee. The term of Islam G. Harris, who has been in the senate 12 years, expires March 4, 1890, and it is stated on good local authority that ex-Governor Porter will be a candidate for Senator Harris' place at the election which comes in November. He would certainly represent Tennessee more ably than the present incumbent.

The story of the angry encounter on the Plains of Abraham between sailors from English and French frigates suggests the faint possibilities of a future struggle for Quebec between the old contestants. England to-day has no Wolfe, but surely France has no Montcalm. The young candidates in the two countries for the laurels which heroes are supposed to earn do not show signs of the splendid energy and the defiance of death which made those Quebec plains immortal.

The complaints against the postal service of the country, which is deteriorating under the process of replacing competent employees by inexperienced politicians, have this remarkable addition from Connecticut. Two news letters, in envelopes bearing printed addresses, intended for the Hartford Courant, reached that office indorsed "Missent to Northampton, Mass." The Courant naturally advocates the opening of primary schools for post office employees.

The Presbyterian ministers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City have deliberately pronounced against Henry George's land theories, and we do not see how that individual can continue in the anti-poverty business. When the opinion of the world comes thundering down upon a theorist in this remorseless manner, the best thing he can do is to creep into a hole or stand under a rock. Which means of escape will Mr. George adopt?

The Committee on Education in the Georgia Senate has submitted a substitute for the Glenn bill, which provides that if any institution supported wholly or in part by the State shall receive both white and colored pupils the State's aid shall be immediately withdrawn; also that no person educated at an institution receiving both white and colored pupils shall be eligible as a teacher in the public schools. The idea of the advocates of the measure is to rush it through quietly.

The New York Evening Post (Mugwump) wants to know why it is that we are called upon to watch the doings of Mr. Blaine abroad so minutely. The answer is easy. It is because the Chicago News (Mugwump) hires a young man to dog Mr. Blaine's footsteps, intercept his mail carrier, tattle with his servants, and, in general, to lie about and malign him.

The liquor manufacturers, dealers and saloon keepers in Chicago, numbering 4,000 voters, are organizing with a view of giving their solid support to the party which will offer them the most for it. They claim to control 20,000 votes.

The charge that O'Donovan Rossa is a British spy is very interesting. He says that he is not, and we are inclined to believe him; but he ought at least to explain his implacable hatred of his native land and the Home Rule cause.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Medical Congress Adjourned to Meet in Berlin in '89. An \$8,000,000 Catholic University to be Established in Washington.—The Celebrated Tariff Conference at Oak View Ended.—Land Office and Agricultural Department Reports.—President Cleveland a Participant in the Constitutional Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1887. The big crowds around the hotels have dispersed, the blue roses have disappeared from the streets of the Capital, and the greeting of "doctor" is heard about ten thousand times less than usual, for the past week, which means that the International Medical Congress, after a most satisfactory and successful session, has closed its labors, to be resumed at Berlin in 1889. It is impossible to even approximate the good results following this meeting, but that they are great and many there is no reason to doubt, for a large portion of the medical wisdom of the world, having assembled for the purpose of a mutual interchange of experience and opinion, the conclusion is inevitable that mankind will be largely the gainer by the development of scientific methods in the improved treatment of the ills that afflict humanity.

In our opinion the doctors were practically unanimous that President Cleveland did not have a healthy appearance, and that he needed a rigorous course of outdoor exercise. The President, as he faced the four or five thousand doctors, seemed to wince unceasingly under their critical gaze. I suppose I may with propriety turn from the medical to the religious world—the one devoted to preserving the body—the other the soul of man. Washington has been selected as the site of the medical college University, which will be one of the most important and imposing religious institutions of the world. The location was chosen by a meeting of prelates in Baltimore; their decision having been approved by the Pope. It is said that \$8,000,000 will be required to construct and place the University on a solid business basis—of which sum \$700,000, 000 donated by Miss Caldwell—one of the generous, faithful.

The celebrated tariff conference at Oak View has ended, and though the distinguished conferees are naturally very reticent regarding the results of their protracted deliberations, the public are confident that a measure was framed, looking to a liberal reduction of Government revenues, both in customs and in internal taxation, and that all of the powerful influence of the Administration will be exerted in favor of the adoption of the act by the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Randall was not consulted in this momentous matter, and hence his probable course of action is a theme of much speculative interest to politicians of all parties.

For the present the purchase of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury has practically ceased, owing to the refusal of the bondholders to sell at acceptable prices, and so it is probable that the amount the Government will be able to buy at its own prices will be much smaller than was anticipated.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared a statement showing that the estimated number of acres restored to the public domain under the August orders of the Secretary of the Interior, revoking indemnity withdrawals, is 1,235,000 acres, exclusive of 1,513,000 acres within the limits of Indian reservations. This includes the railroads, in which orders of restoration have up to the present been restored. The statistical report of the Agricultural Department for the month of September shows a great reduction in the condition of the growing crops as compared with the August report, especially in corn, cotton, and potatoes, with little if any change in the small grain crops, due to an average of rain on the Atlantic coast and a long continued drought in the Gulf States. Compared with last year there is a decline of ten points in cotton and of four in maize.

The celebration of the Constitutional Centennial at Philadelphia the latter part of the present week is anticipated with general interest by patriots everywhere, for even Gladstone has sent a noble letter, regretting his inability to attend. President Cleveland, the Governors of the Revolutionary States, and others prominent in state and church will be present on this momentous anniversary of American nationality.

Chicago hoodlums are in a jail the sanitary condition and general improvement of which they utterly neglected while they were putting the city funds into their own pockets; and they complain that they are annoyed by sewer gas. This is an unintentional way of making the punishment fit the crime which is worthy of the subtle intellect of Mr. Gilmer's "Mikado."

The Washington courts are to be called upon to test the legality of the boycott. It is a musician case, the leader of a band having been boycotted because he employed tuneless non-union men. The probability is that the imported tyranny will be found to be an expensive luxury, and that it will gradually fall into "innocuous desuetude."

General Longstreet says he expects "both sides to pitch into him" when his book on the war is published. There is, however, much probability that the fatigue of reading the war sketches of his predecessors in the past few years will dull the edge of criticism, and that the general will not get his expected advertisement.

The Albany Times (Dem.) remarks that if the Republican newspapers had the power to nominate the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, they would insist upon the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, and that it is amusing to see how thinly disguised is their delight with this prospect.

Ayoub Khan met with quite a warm reception, if not welcome, on reaching Afghanistan, and, probably, by this time, is wondering whether it was worth while to go to the trouble of an escape.

The Rochester Democrat-Chronicle thinks that Mr. Curtis' address at the Newport gathering of civil service reformers affords encouraging evidence that the Mugwump has become a thinking being.

An English physician who read a learned paper before the Medical Congress in Washington was given a vote of thanks expressed in French, the proposition being seconded in German.

Every county in Florida which has voted on the question of local option has adopted it.

The last Ohio Legislature passed a rather singular law intended to prevent the dishonest use of proxies. The law declares that "no delegate to any political convention shall have power by proxy or otherwise to designate another person to serve as a delegate in his place or stead, and any person elected by a primary meeting to serve as a delegate to a convention who shall give any power or proxy to another to serve in his place or stead shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for every such offence." Every practical politician knows how often nominations are procured by the practice of buying up the proxies of delegates, and filling the places of the latter with men who are pledged to a certain interest. The Ohio law would interfere with such practices.

The commissioners for the Indiana soldiers and sailors' monument have adopted a programme which the American Architect and Building News pronounces one of the best and fairest ever published in this country. One stipulation is that a board of experts consisting of Professor Ware of Columbia College, New York, Professor Campbell of Wabash College, Indiana, and Gen. Morris, one of the state house commissioners of Indiana, shall assist them, the commissioners agreeing to adopt no design and make no appointment which the experts condemn. Such conservatism, if heretofore exercised in all cases, would have saved the United States much deplorable display of so-called art.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.									
SEPTEMBER STANDARD TIME.									
1887.									
	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	High water
17 Sat	5 42	6 16	6 47	7 23	8 02	8 43	9 26	10 11	11 30
18 Sun	5 44	6 17	6 48	7 24	8 03	8 44	9 27	10 12	11 31
19 Mon	5 45	6 18	6 49	7 25	8 04	8 45	9 28	10 13	11 32
20 Tues	5 46	6 19	6 50	7 26	8 05	8 46	9 29	10 14	11 33
21 Wed	5 47	6 20	6 51	7 27	8 06	8 47	9 30	10 15	11 34
22 Thurs	5 48	6 21	6 52	7 28	8 07	8 48	9 31	10 16	11 35
23 Fri	5 49	6 22	6 53	7 29	8 08	8 49	9 32	10 17	11 36
24 Sat	5 50	6 23	6 54	7 30	8 09	8 50	9 33	10 18	11 37
25 Sun	5 51	6 24	6 55	7 31	8 10	8 51	9 34	10 19	11 38
26 Mon	5 52	6 25	6 56	7 32	8 11	8 52	9 35	10 20	11 39
27 Tues	5 53	6 26	6 57	7 33	8 12	8 53	9 36	10 21	11 40
28 Wed	5 54	6 27	6 58	7 34	8 13	8 54	9 37	10 22	11 41
29 Thurs	5 55	6 28	6 59	7 35	8 14	8 55	9 38	10 23	11 42
30 Fri	5 56	6 29	7 00	7 36	8 15	8 56	9 39	10 24	11 43
1 Oct	5 57	6 30	7 01	7 37	8 16	8 57	9 40	10 25	11 44

In Chicago, Senator Charles B. Farwell, Gen. Logan's successor, is mentioned as a Presidential possibility. Senator Farwell's first choice is Judge Gresham, his second Gen. Sheridan and his third Senator Sherman.

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LOOK FOR THE RED FLAG.

New York Republican Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—The Republican State Convention met today and nominated the following ticket:—*Secretary of State*, Col. Fred D. Grant; *Comptroller*, Jesse L. Amoreaux, of Saratoga; *Attorney General*, James A. Dennison, of Johnstown; *Treasurer*, James Carmichael, of Erie; *State Engineer and Surveyor*, O. P. Cornell, of Helderberg.

Four hundred ninety-three delegates present and Senator Warner Miller was made permanent chairman. At the close of his address Senator Evans rose and said "I have to present not only a citizen of the State of New York but of the United States known to every one. I need not name him. He is known to your minds and hearts; a citizen, modest, just, sensible, and true, laboring under the burden of a great father's name in his lifetime, now without all such weight of glory about him. His father was a soldier who eclipsed all the soldiers of history. It becomes now our honor and our duty to present the name of Col. Frederick Dent Grant. [Long applause.] I cannot add one word that can add to your admiration for this citizen."

Colonel Grant was then nominated by acclamation. The only ripple that seemed to indicate trouble beneath the harmonious current of business was noticed after the platform had been read, when Ernest Crosby and John Brodlee offered a minority report urging that the liquor question be more broadly met. Mr. Crosby offered an amendment calling for high license and said every Republican wanted a platform that meant something. He considered the platform weak on the liquor question, its recommendation being in favor of local option. He was opposed by Ashbell Fitch who urged that local option should remedy the matter, and was loudly applauded. Senator Evans expressed regret at Crosby's words and position. He said it was known that there was no greater power than taxation and that was the remedy. The right to tax is the power to destroy. Mr. Crosby and others can thus effect their ends.

Land frauds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—There is a report that a survey of a large block of land for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has been carelessly, if not criminally done. It has been noticed by all on this tract during the past year that watering places are almost entirely in the railroad's section. If this is the case they were placed there by system of illegal contraction or expansion by Deputies. Many of these lands are reported to have been sold or contracted for by the railroad authorities so that a large share of them are now held by what the law would class as innocent purchasers when in fact if the skin was sketched it would probably be found that stock holders, directors or large cattle companies are now possessors of the lands including government lands and there is a mysterious whispering as to how they got them. In reference to mineral resources of the territory report says that Arizona will take rank among bullion producers of this country.

A Strike in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The strike of furniture finishers and painters has assumed much larger proportions than it did yesterday. The employees in the shops of One Line, T. M. Holmes, George W. Bond, Wellman & Sons, and several others left their work this morning. It is reported that the firms of J. J. Boyd and Wiggins Bros., had granted the demands of the men. Should the strike continue for any length of time the State Board of Arbitration will investigate the matter.

The Irish League.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A very strong pressure is being brought to bear, to induce Gladstone, Harcourt, Morley and other Liberals, to visit Ireland after the recess of parliament. A strict surveillance is being exercised over all persons arriving from America, and all the Cabinet Ministers have placed themselves under special police protection. One of the unfortunate men who was shot in the row at Mitchellstown, died yesterday.

No Decision Yet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A report widely spread to-day that the Supreme Court had handed down a decision relating to the appeal of the Anarchists was incorrect. The court delivered no decision on the subject to-day, much to the disappointment of a large crowd assembled in the court room.

Two Checks Unpaid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Brown Bros. and Company, bankers, procured an attachment against A. Sweet & Co., of New Haven, Conn., in a suit to recover \$2573.97, the amount of two checks which have not been paid.

What will Boston Do?

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—A thousand cigar makers including packers and strippers were locked out today. No business is going on in any of the cigar manufacturing with the exception of one or two.

Gov. Porter's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—There is an impression that Secretary Bayard will be allowed to choose as to Assistant Secretary Porter's successor. Best informed people here claim that no selection has yet been made, but think that Mr. Bayard's journey to Massachusetts may have been for the purpose of finding a suitable man.

Kaiser and his Army.

STUTTGART, Sept. 14.—The Emperor departed this morning for Brunn to attend the military manoeuvres there.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became a Wife, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14.—Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn died at three o'clock this afternoon.

Our American belles—our American belles—how sweet is the story their beauty tells. They are wise belles, too, for it is their wont to use every day their SWEETENED TOOTH WHICH sweetens the breath and keeps the teeth well.

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New Advertisements.

Mrs. Emmon's Crescent.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—While Mrs. Welting A. Emmons, the eccentric Washington lady, was stopping at the Quincy House in June, a diamond crescent valued at \$400 was stolen from her trunk. She reported the robbery to the police but not until yesterday did they obtain any trace of the property or thief. Inspector Leggett was informed by a North End jeweler that a young boy answering the description of J. Neddo the Parker House bell boy, arrested on labor day for stealing a diamond horseshoe from Miss T. H. Muller, a guest at Parker's, had offered to sell him a diamond crescent. After making inquiries at several pawn shops the inspector found Mrs. Emmon's property where Neddo had sold it for \$85. At the time the crescent was stolen, Neddo was employed at the Quincy House and this morning he was fully identified as the lad who had stolen it.

Butler and the Anarchists.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—In reference to the published statement that Justus Schwab had engaged Gen. B. F. Butler to carry the case of the doomed Anarchists upon appeal, the General tonight said, "my position is just this. From what examination of the matter I have thus far made I do not see anything to warrant my taking any active step in their behalf. On the other hand I have not completed the examination sufficiently for me to definitely refuse to do so. The public may rest assured that I will never allow a man's life to be sacrificed if I can see any ground on which it can possibly be saved. I thoroughly believe, as the Supreme Court of Massachusetts once expressed it, that 'a man has a right to quibble for his life.'"

Fatal Cannon Explosion.

QUINCY, Sept. 15.—The news has just been received here that while Cardinal Taschereau, with several Archbishops, were blessing the new statue of stone at St. Ann Debeaux, one of the cannons used to salute the Cardinal burst, killing instantly three residents of the place.

Sherman's Campaign.

WILMINGTON, O., Sept. 15.—Senator Sherman opened his Ohio campaign here to a crowd of ten thousand. His speech was mainly directed to State issues. He made a strong argument against both the Labor and Prohibition parties.

Yellow Jack at Key West.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 15.—A Dispatch from Key West gives the number of cases of yellow fever to date 232; deaths, 62; cases under treatment now 18.

England's Executioner.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Berry, the public hangman, was arrested last night at Doncaster. He was mixed up in a street row and flourishing a revolver.

The action of the secretary of the treasury in taking \$1,000,000 of bonds yesterday will be generally commended. The vigorous criticism which has been offered of the failure to make purchases last week has undoubtedly been instrumental in determining yesterday's action. It is satisfactory to some extent to know that the secretary is sensitive to criticism of the press and the public. Greater confidence would be inspired if it was felt that these bond purchases were in accordance with a policy which was voluntary and original with the administration, and not so many parts of a temporizing policy of doing nothing until urged.

The realistic in poetry is also having its day. The Cape Ann Advertiser prints stanzas called by the author "Don't Luff Till She Buries Her Lee Cathed." The local coloring of such verse is evidently ultra-marine, and its advice should be taken with some sea salt. For daring didactic poems on yacht sailing do not carry insurance from squalls any more than the old songs of Dithin.

The Atlanta National (Rep.) is enthusiastic over the suggestion of Robert T. Lincoln for the Presidency, and predicts that with him as the nominee "we would have the picturesque and emotional log cabin canvass of 1840 repeated on a grander scale in 1888."

The Socialists in New York have named themselves the Progressive Labor party. Their platform, however, contains the Socialistic heresies.

RECOLLECTIONS

—OF—

Olden * Times,

—WITH A HISTORY OF THE—

Robinson, Hazard and Sweet Families, of Rhode Island.

We have a few more copies left. The work is now out of print, and since the death of the distinguished author, Thomas R. Hazard (Shipyard Town of Yachtmen), the demand for the work has increased.

We have a few copies left which we will send to any address, postage free, on receipt of the price, \$2.00.

JOHN P. SANBORN,

MERCURY OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

H. W. LADD & CO.

AN EARLY FALL OPENING

Cloaks & Suits.

GREAT VALUES

DESIRABLE GARMENTS.

100 Newmarkets and Englands, specially made for early fall wear, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.
25 Brimble Velvet Wraps at \$10 each. A wonderfully low price for so fine wrap.
Handsome Beaded Jersey Waists at only \$2.50 and \$5.

Great Bargain in Black Silk Suits.

25 Black Silk suits which we shall sell at the uniform price of \$25. They are the balance of a manufacturer's stock that we bought cheaper than they can be duplicated for, and are not an every-day bargain.

RUBBER CIRCULARS.

500 Silver Gray Rubber Circulars, bought at the recent New York auction sale. We mark them at only \$1 each. They are a great bargain.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

213 and 215 Westminster Street,

Providence, R. I.

New York Store.

Has and Will

CONTINUE

To Have

A FULL LINE

Of First Class

MEATS,

GROCERIES,

—AND—

PROVISIONS.

—ALSO—

FRUITS,

POULTRY

—AND—

GAME

IN THEIR SEASON.

201 THAMES ST.

HATS!!

—OF—

Just Received from

Topping, Maynard &

Hobson, the Fall

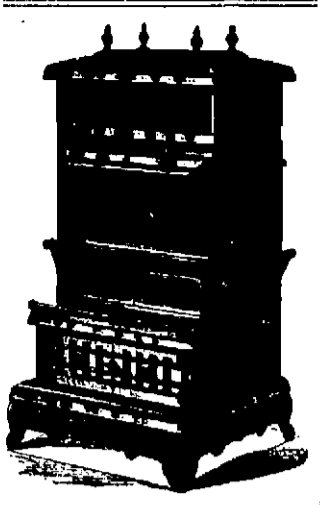
Block and Colors in

Stiff Hats

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

189 THAMES STREET.

A.C. Titus & Co's Column



NOW * NOW

IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR

FURNACE

—AND—

STOVES

PUT IN ORDER.

THESE MATTERS |

should be attended to
without loss of time, as
repairs are often needed
causing vexatious de-
lays to those who wait
until fires are needed.

FURNACE WORK

A SPECIALTY

—WITH—

A. C. TITUS

& CO.,

The HOUSEFURNISHERS.

Miscellaneous.



TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

SECOND ANNUAL

Grand Opening

—ON—

Thursday, Sept. 15,

AND CONTINUED ONE WEEK.

A beautiful and fascinating display of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FALL & WINTER

CLOAKS.

* Sign of the GREAT WHITE BEAR. *

LIGHTNING

Preserve Jars.

TRY THEM.

They are the Best, Easiest Sealed or
Opened, Warranted Air Tight,
of Best Glass and Low Price.

—AT—

Geo. A. Weaver's,

19 & 23 BROADWAY.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

DRAPERY MATERIALS,

—AND—

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Also a large line of

ENGLISH WOODSTOCK

CARPETS

—AND—

RUGS and MATS.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES B. FINCH.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that it is their intention to pay a dividend to the creditors of said estate on October 1, 1897. They therefore request those creditors who have not filed their claims to do so at once. All persons indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make prompt payment.

EDWARD STEWART, Administrator.
LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator.

To Rent.
In Providence, R. I., east side, modern house, eleven rooms fully furnished. Address 9-10-34

Miscellaneous.

The Aquidneck,

Pelham St., Newport, R. I.

Season of 1897.

The above famous family and restaurant hotel
now open, and will be until November. Steam
heat and electric bells. Rates,
\$3.00 to \$4.00 per day.
Special rates by the week.
Interesting description of Newport
mailed free on application.

L. F. ATTLETON.

Furniture Repaired

and Upholstered.

Mattresses Made over.

Jobbing of all

kinds promptly

attended to at

lowest prices.

UPHOLSTERING * GOODS

Now is your time

to have your

Furniture Repaired

and Re-covered,

as I have a

full line of

Upholstering Goods,

Curtains of all kinds, and

Furniture Trimmings,

which I am sell- ing at a low

price. Call and examine at

H. J. JONES, 14 and 18 Mill Street

Sayer Bros.,

—DEALERS IN—

FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES,

CIGARS, &c.

283 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Connected by telephone.

FALL and WINTER

SUITINGS,

Overcoatings and Trouserings.

A large assortment just received by

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON.

Cor. Mary & Thames St.

MARTIN E. BENNETT,

159 THAMES ST.

FALL OVERCOATS,

\$6.00 to \$20.00.

New Fall Shapes in Stiff Hats,
Underwear and a general line of
Furnishing Goods, at

* BENNETT'S. *

HENRY D. SPOONER

(Successor to Gould & Son)

Merchant Tailor,

Chambers, Gas Building

179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with
a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact
execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share
of the public patronage.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING
GLAZING and ORNAMENTAL
SPECIAL ATTENTION given
to KALOSMINING.

NEWPORT HARD WAX POLISH.
Orders left for W. E. B. Hayman, artist
and decorator, will receive prompt attention.

Miscellaneous.

KIRK'S

WHITE

RUSSIAN

SOAP

The only brand of Laundry Soap
awarded a first class medal at the
New Orleans Exposition. Guarant-
eed absolutely pure, and for general
household purposes is the very best.

TheLight Running Domestic,

The most reliable Machine made.

F. S. WAITE

Agent, 293 Thames street.

Butterick's Patterns for September.

F. S. WAITE, Agent, 293 Thames St.

AGENCY

Lewando's French Dye House.

F. S. WAITE, 293 Thames st.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

F. S. WAITE,

293 * Thames * St.

INSURANCE

NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore

represented in Newport by Mr. Job T.

Langley, deceased, having been transferred to

us, policies and renewals in the same will be

written at this office, where transfers and en-

dorsements can be had.

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford.....\$7,000,000

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.....\$2,000,000

Queen Ins. Co. of London.....\$1,000,000

Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.....\$5,000,000

Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and
London.....\$1,000,000

Northern Assurance Co., of London.....\$1,000,000

The above companies in addition to those al-

ready represented by me, are available to write for

any amount desired at the lowest rates, and the

high standing and character of the companies

offer the strongest inducement to insure.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.....\$2,000,000

American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.....\$2,000,000

Fire Association of Philadelphia.....\$3,000,000

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford.....\$7,000,000

Imperial Ins. Co. of London.....\$2,000,000

Guardian Ins. Co. of London.....\$1,000,000

Providence Washington Ins. Co. of
Providence.....\$500,000

British American Ins. Co. of Toronto.....\$2,000,000

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.....\$2,000,000

Queen Ins. Co. of London.....\$1,000,000

The Roman Wife.

In the early days the strictest kind of marriage conferred on the Roman wife privileges which were considerable in extent and honorable in degree. When married by the law of "conventio" and with the form of "conferre"—the two eating together the sacred salt cake, and she, the bride, promising to share with her husband water and fire—she was set in a place of personal dignity and moral power; and though she belonged to the family more than to the community the State took care of her interests and provided for her welfare. Her legal personality was certainly merged in that of her husband, who was emphatically the master of the household; she was counted as one of his family, and was no longer under the protection of her own; but she was secure from his caprice and could not be divorced at his pleasure. Nor might she be ill used; and she was as much mistress in the house as he was master. "Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaius," she said to her bridegroom when she was lifted over his threshold as a reminiscence of the time when she had been won by violence and carried off by force. "Where thou art I am I am," was her half-threatening promise of self-sacrifice. And the Roman woman was not one to use this formula flatteringly—not one whose dignity of command could be easily softened or deflected by love: Bound by this double link of law and religion, the wife's legal position was that of her husband's child, but she was protected against that breadth of paternal power which made the father both the law and the executive in his own household and enabled him to sell his children into slavery or put them to death for certain offenses. She was free from the domination of her own father, and her husband's was restricted. She inherited from her husband equally, but only equally, with her children, and as a daughter she shared with her brothers. Unlike the Greek heiress, who, as with the Eastern women, was something that went with the estates rather than the free holder of property—taken over as an obligation integral to the inheritance, like the fixtures in the house or the stock on the farm—the Roman widow inherited on her own account, and the Roman girl endowed the man she married. This legal consideration was the reward of personal merit, and dated back to the foundation of the empire. By their refusal to leave their Roman husbands when the Sabine Army came down to avenge the rape which had made their virgin wives and mothers, the women saved Rome. Romulus rewarded them with honors for themselves and the whole class of matrons. The curious were called by the name of the Sabine wives.—[The Fortnightly Review.

The Parish Clerk.

He used to smell of thurber as he slept in the lowest receptacle of the three-decker during our long sermons. During the service he was, as occasion required, very locomotive, walking about the church and saying the responses as he went. One never could tell from what corner an Amen might not be nasally intoned as he opened or shut windows. Before the sermon he ascended into the pulpit, and there, by the help of very imperfect matches, he used to light the candles. The process was a very trying one for the congregation, as the matches were usually very damp, and the clerk was old and awkward. I have seen him three times running up and down the aisle of a young clergyman in the reading desk who was officiating for the first time after his ordination. The patience with which the young man bore the succession of falling candles on his head was most exemplary, but the scene was highly ludicrous. Those old clerks were certainly sometimes very funny, and we shall never see their like again. A clerical friend of mine told me that when he first entered upon the duties of his incumbency he found a clerk who in saying the Psalms made many mistakes. At last the clergyman remonstrated with him, and said, "I wish, John, you would not say in the Seventy-fourth Psalm, 'Let us make haycocks of them.' If you look you will see the words are, 'Let us make havoc of them.'" Old John answered, "Well, Sir, of course if you wish it, I will; but it always used to be haycocks." The same clerk was told to give out the notice: "On Sunday next the service in this church will be held in the afternoon, and on the following Sunday it will be held in the morning, and so on alternately until further notice." What he actually did give out was as follows: "On Sunday next the morning service in this church will be held in the afternoon, and on the following Sunday the afternoon service will be held in the morning, and so on to all eternity.—[Temple Bar.

The Polite Way of Being Rude.

In Parliamentary language you may say that a man is not wedded to the truth; or sometimes suffers from a spirit of exaggeration; or occasionally finds it difficult to confine himself strictly to actualities; or is a past master in the pleasing art of realistically romancing; or is partial, in describing nature, to borrowing from the pages of romance; or is much given to an artificial recollection of misleading statistics; or cannot distinguish the false from the true, with a bias toward the former; or has a distinct liking for the utterance of statements of a misleading character; but you must not—no, you must not—you really must not—call him a liar!

There was a surprised dog which, when about to attack an organ-grinder's monkey, saw the latter lift his hat and politely salute him. He suddenly thought him of some business he had in the next street.

Women and Men.

DEMOCRACY IN A DRESS-COAT.

George Sand pointed out in her autobiography that, in spite of the advance of wealth and luxury, French society must be growing more democratic, since the footmen, who in her youth stood up behind genteel carriages, were at last provided with seats. The American visitor in England makes the same observation when noting the simplification of liveries, and the difficulty of getting sight of a servant in powdered hair. Liveries are coming to be there, as they are here, something distinguishing and professional, but not, as in Thackeray's time, grotesque; they mark a coachman or a groom as a person assigned to a particular function, like a railway official, but they do not make him a ridiculous being like James Yellowplush. It will be remembered that when railway uniforms were first introduced among ourselves they were seriously objected to as undemocratic, though this feeling is now rarely expressed. Supposing servants' liveries to be undemocratic, as I think it is clearly an advantage that they should cease to be insulting. It is a curious fact that side by side with their decline in England comes also a gradual disappearance of these robes of the peers which are so gorgeous in the opera of to-day, but are now rarely worn in public. At the Queen's Jubilee, if I mistake not, they did not appear.

As our own fashionable society grows more rich and better appointed, it is curious to know how far it is receding from contact with popular institutions or how far approaching them. So far as the costume of men goes, its basis is now absolutely democratic. It is the tradition that a certain Prince Esterhazy, once the type of fabulous wealth in Europe, lost a thousand pounds sterling every time he put on his best coat for an evening entertainment, since he was sure to drop from it precious stones to that extent before he got home again. But a fashionable entertainment may now cost millions and yet see every male guest arrayed in the same black suit that is worn by theidler who plays in the orchestra, or the waiter who serves the chicken salad. Here is one clear instance of a democratic and leveling custom in the very midst of splendor. We have only to imagine a similar transformation to come over the costume of women—a consummation which some philosophers expect—and we should see the external aspect of polite society pretty effectually transformed. There would then be absolutely no visible difference between classes on occasions of ceremony, unless it might be in that greater personal cleanliness of the more favored classes, which Tolstoy declares to have been already carried so far as to have become unreasonable and irritating. The rearing Irishman in *Cherubina*, or the *Adventures of a Heroine*, complains of his more polished rival's ultra-refinement, and says, "He had a pair of nice white hands, which I verily believe he washed every day of his life"; and perhaps the last lingering trace of social antagonisms will be that existing between the man who wears one clean shirt in a week and him who puts on three every day.

We can see a similar tendency in other ways. During a recent visit to Newport at the height of the season it was easy to observe—after some years' absence—an increase in luxury and fashion. But it was also curious to observe a distinct advance in certain ways toward a freer social intercourse. Bathing on the common beach has again come into fashion since the erection of new and attractive buildings; and the beautiful grounds of the Casino are open to all comers, who can thus have afforded to them for fifty cents the refinement of social pleasure. To be sure, there is within the walls of that institution an inner Holy of Holies called a club-house, with all the usual appointments of a gentlemen's club, and, in this respect quite surpassing the modest Newport club-house of other days, which did not even call itself a club, but only a reading-room. Yet no stranger could be put down at the old club, even for a day, without a member to vouch for him, or for a much longer time without the consent of a sacred body called a Governing Committee; whereas any stranger of decent appearance can walk in and register himself without voucher at the Casino Club, paying his fee; and can write his letters on the club paper for the whole summer with foreign dukes and American millionaires at his elbow.

This is indeed to be a man and a brother. That any harm has ever followed I could not learn, but it certainly is a great step toward democratic equality from the time when a man's club was his castle.

It may be said that all this is not really a change in that direction, but only a method borrowed from European countries, where prince and peasant may jostle each other on park or parade ground. But such an arrangement means a great deal more in our case than there; for the very fact of a recognized and unalterable difference in social position in Europe, has made such contact less significant, and therefore less the subject of criticism. There was no real equality, but only a temporary waiving of the social difference, as when a king travels incognito, and is not treated as a monarch even by his own subjects. But in America the social distinction is too vague a thing to

be thus laid aside and taken up again at will; it must maintain itself in the club-house and on the bathing beach, and in the ballroom, or it is gone forever. To yield it there is not the abandonment of a mere outpost, but of the citadel.

Would it be a calamity to have it abandoned? On that point a social philosopher might find much to say, ending perhaps with the admission that while many of the external refinements of higher civilization demanded some exclusiveness in their creation and constant effort for their preservation, yet the essentials of fine manners lie deeper and are perhaps to be more successfully secured at last by a freer opening of all doors to all. Lord Tenison recognizes nature's good manners as the best, and the manners of the great as but a substitute for these; and when Emerson lays down as a touchstone, "A gentleman makes no noise, a lady is serene," he gives us a social standard beside which the artificial demarcations of blue-books and peerages appear a very little thing.—[T. W. H., in *Harper's Bazar*.

At Sea.

"The great steamship is tossing like a cork upon the water," writes a correspondent. "The man who sleeps in the berth underneath mine has put his head out to speak to me, and has received an avalanche of books, bags, brushes and combs from a shelf above him. After the manner of a bear with a sore head, he makes sweeping allusions and disappears. 'Jolson,' I remark, 'just look at those things on the floor—are they yours?' We are holding on to our rails with heads projected over the sides of our berths; the floor of the cabin is occupied by three portmanteaus, a hand-bag, boots, books, brushes, and a silk hat. 'These are all pursuing each other from side to side, backward and forward, with an amusing frequency. 'It doesn't matter,' says Jolson wearily. 'Just then one of the portmanteaus hurries the hat into a corner, and crushes it to pieces. I laugh immediately. Jolson curls himself up and smiles. 'It's your hat,' is all he says."

Man Tammas, They Did It Gran!

A story is going about regarding six Scotch bailies who came up to town to present an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee. They asked, it is said, what they had to do on entering the Queen's presence, and were told that they should kiss hands. Thereupon Bailie No. 1, as he stalked solemnly past the throne, raised his hand to his mouth and blew her Majesty a kiss. The remaining five followed suit, till the Queen had a fit of the heartiest laughter she has enjoyed for a long time.

Funny and Thoughtful.

Two little children went to church alone. They became tired during the long sermon, and the elder one, supposing the school's rules held good in churches, led his sister up in front of the preacher and said: "Please, sir, may we go home?" He said, "Yes," and they soberly walked out. If this practice were in vogue with adults, how many times would the sermon be interrupted?

To have learned to think, whether in the schools or out of them, is to have attained the most valuable of all requirements. Hard and stubborn facts in letters, science or mechanics, however desirable in themselves, cannot be of the best practical value to their possessor until he has learned to think, and so he is able to adjust his information to the constantly varying conditions and necessities of his occupation.

"How old would you take me to be, Mr. Snooks?" she whispered, looking at her reflection in the looking-glass. "I dunno," he replied, twisting nervously about in his chair. "I'm awfully old I assure you. I've seen twenty-three summers." "Then you ought to wear glasses," he replied. "Why, Mr. Snooks' glasses at twenty-three?" "Yes, your eyesight must be bad." "I'm sure I don't know why you should think so." "Because I'm afraid about twenty summers have gone by that you haven't seen."

Dinner, suspiciously: "And do you stick to teetotal principals yourself, waiter?" Waiter: "In business—yes, always, sir. In business I am subordinate to my principles; but out of business, sir, it is different—my principles are subordinate to me."

A Missouri justice of the peace who was burned out returned his law library as "comprising a Bible, a spelling book, a war history and one volume of Mr. Blackstone."

New York Fashions.

AUTUMN DRESSES WITH WRAPS. French modistes complete autumn dresses for the street by adding a small mantle of the materials of the dress, giving variety to the wardrobe where street suits usually consist of a tailor gown and jacket. These suits are combinations of two materials, such as cloth with plush, or else faille française with velvet. The heavy plush or velvet forms the lower skirt, and may be either plain, plaid, or striped; it is hung quite full and plain on the foundation skirt, and later in the season may be bordered with fur. The cloth forms a long drapery, showing the plush or

velvet only at the foot or up one side, and sometimes falls in cascade folds down the back, being faced with velvet, and showing the lower skirts whole length in thick plaits or full shirring, or else the French gathers that show the edges of plaits crowded together. The basque of cloth has Directoire revers of plush, with a pleated vest, and plush collar and cuffs. The short wrap is of the cloth, with adjusted back like a basque, and sling sleeves that cover the sides and almost meet in front over a waistcoat of plush, which is inserted in the armholes, and fits the figure like a jacket, giving the warmth that sling sleeves warp as formerly made to give. The fronts of the cloth are bordered with a plaited passementerie, and a band of the passementerie passes around below the collar and drops in a V behind the tasseled ends. This suit is very handsome in Gobelins-blue cloth and plush, or in brown cloth with many tiny tufts done by hand in the cloth instead of machine stitching. The passementerie is of brown cord plaited with dull gold cord. Broided cloth mantles in small visit shapes are made with dresses that are entirely of cloth and richly braided. Blue and green cloths are braided with black, but those of the tobacco browns are usually trimmed with braid of the same shades, or else with a mixture of tinsel. The front of these wraps are straight and long, the back short and adjusted to the figure like a jacket, and the sides have small square sleeves; the braiding may be in many straight, waved, or curled rows of fine soutache sewed on the cloth, or else it may be of very elaborate design, fashioned like passementerie, and adjusted to the garment afterward; this trimming may simulate a vest or cover the entire sides of the garment and its square sleeves. If a border is added, it is of fur or of the fluffy silk or curled braid ruffles that imitate fur.

MILLINERS' FARRIES. Velvet, faille française, Bougainville, moiré, and gros grain will be the fabrics used for making bonnets. All these materials are soft and pliant, the corded silks being more supple than in any of the previous seasons. The velvets are plain in all the new colors, and are also changeable, shading through two or three tones of one color, or else in two contrasting shades, striped and plain velvets are seen, and a new watered velvet in plain colors and glaze as well.

FASHIONABLE COLORS. Many names are given to the new gray-blue shades, such as Saxony, Savres, Caramaque, Luciole, and serpent, but all are comprehended under the name of Gobelins blue. The gray shades are clear and light, and are known as *acier*, steel gray, iron gray, *cendres*, or ashes, and *verdigris*, which is greenish-gray. The new green shades have blue tinges, and are called Rhone or ocean green, and also serpent green; the gray green reseda shades are shown again with *fige*, or the brownish-green of stems, *feuille*, or foliage green. Aubusson green, which is the most yellowish shade of tapestry greens, and to these are added dark dark ivy and hunter's green. Heliotrope has lost its popularity, but there are lovely plum and plum colors, with iris, fleur-de-lis, and amethyst tints. Some new reds have yellow shadings, and are called Stanley, Congo, and African, while other purplish carnal hues are called Alsace and Malvoisie. For general use navy blue promises to remain a popular choice, rivalled only by the useful brown shades, such as Havana or tobacco brown, maroon, and the lighter golden browns, with the pale cerise, *cuir*, and Castor shades. For evening the light colors are Sappho pink, paradise blue, and Orient, which is salmon-color; a peculiar shade of pink is called Malvoisie, and there are delicate almond and orchid shades, with light ashes of roses, which is pinkish-drab.

LONG WRAPS. Long Raglans and Newmarket cloaks for travelling and for general wear throughout the autumn are imported of Scotch tweeds in stripes and bars of rough threads on twilled or basket-woven surfaces. The colors are less sombre than those formerly used, having illuminated threads in the rough stripes or plaids, and grounds of Gobelins blue, golden brown, dull red, gray, or navy blue. The garment covers the wearer from throat to foot, is fitted in a long slender waist, with coat sleeves, very full skirt, and deep cape that covers the front and sides, but not the middle of the back. These middle forms are often cut with bias or diagonal stripes, meeting in the seam in V shape, and are fitted in a deep point on the tummy, to which is gathered a great full breadth of the skirt. The cape is of most graceful shape, reaching to the waist line, and is often lapped and stitched along the edges to simulate two or three capes. Sometimes the cape is turned under in front to make square sleeves; a pointed hood lined with glace silk is on other cloaks; a passementerie ornament forms epaulettes, and other ornaments are added to the collar and cuffs. All the cloaks have high collars, which are sometimes made of plush or velvet.

GIRDLES OF JET, FUR, ETC. Girdles of ropes of beads, of links of passementerie, and finally of fur, especially of sealskin, are imported to rival those of silver now in vogue. Those made of jet beads massed in a thick coil with long tassels at the end will be worn with black dresses, while others of colored beads will match the color of the gown. The cord passementerie girdles are in loops and links of silk cord without beads. The seal fur girdles are a soft roll about two inches in diameter, nearly three yards long, and finished at the ends with balls of seal-skin pendent from passementerie loops. They cross the back at the waist line, droop down towards the front, and are fastened low on the left hip.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Cured By Using
I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stovell, M.D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—J. A. Rust, M.D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Sausalburg, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

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Medicine.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with
the body, and afford an excellent index
of its condition. When the eyes become
weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is
an evidence that the system has become
disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's
Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Cured

Scrofula, which produced a painful in-
flammation in my eyes, caused me more
suffering for a number of years. By the
advice of a physician I commenced taking
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this
medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition,
and I am as well and strong as ever.—
Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.For a number of years I was troubled
with a humor in my eyes, and was unable
to obtain any relief until I commenced
using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine
has effected a complete cure, and I believe
it to be the best of blood purifiers.—
C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.I suffered for a year with inflamma-
tion in my left eye. The doctors formed
on the head, depriving me of sight, and
causing great pain. After trying many
other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally
induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been
entirely cured. My sight has been re-
stored, and there is no sign of inflamma-
tion, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendall
T. Haven, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted
with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the
last two years she never saw the light of
any kind. Physicians of the highest standing
exerted their skill, but with no permanent
success. On the recommendation of a
friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sar-
saparilla, which my daughter commenced
taking. Before she had used the third
bottle her sight was restored, and she can
now look steadily at a brilliant light with-
out pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E.
Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having opened at
No. 56 Thames Street

A NEW

FISH MARKET

would announce to the citizens of Newport and
vicinity that he has on hand and will continue
to keep at all times all kinds of

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,

and all else usually found in a first class fish
market, and would respectfully solicit a share
of your patronage.

THOMAS W. STEVENS,

No. 56 Thames street.

HESPERUS!

A chemical compound which instantly removes
all excites, and polishes

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL,

BRASS, PLATE GLASS, MIR-
RORS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.No acid. No rubbing required. Time and La-
bor saved. No wear to the articles on which
it is used. Ask for HESPERUS. Take no
other. One trial will convince the most skep-
tical. Prepared byThos. J. Weaver, 289 Broadway,
NEWPORT, R. I.+E. F. COOPER,+
195 THAMES STREET,
+PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,+where all kinds of Photographs, Crayon, India
Ink, Pastel, Oil and Water Colors can be had.
Call and examine specimens of work.ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS BY MAIL.
During June, July and August only. Engraved
plate and 10 cards for \$1, including post-
age. Plate good for 10,000 impressions. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Return by postal note.
Send no sample. W. W. DAVIS & CO.,
Wedding Stationers, 43 West street, Boston.
5-28-80SULPHUR
BITTERSTHE BEST AND GREAT-
EST
MEDICINEIt will drive the Humor from your
system, and make your skin
clear and smooth. These
Pimples and blotches
which mar your beauty
are caused by impure
blood, and can be re-
moved in a short
time, if you are
wise and use
the great
Sulphur Bitters.What more can I say? Why waste
time and money on that bad medicine
which will irritate the system, and
cause the humor to break out in a
more violent manner? Sulphur Bitters
is the only medicine which will
drive the humor from the system, and
make the skin clear and smooth.The Dose
is small—only a
Teaspoonful. It is
the best and most
effective medicine
you will be satisfied
to try it.
Get it of your
Druggist, or of
A. P. ORDWAY & CO.,
Sole Proprietors for U. S. & Canada.Sulphur Bitters
will drive the humor from the system, and
make the skin clear and smooth.Sulphur Bitters
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make the skin clear and smooth.Sulphur Bitters
will drive the humor from the system, and
make the skin clear and smooth.The Earl of Peterborough and the
Ladies.Peterborough entered Valencia on the
4th of February, 1700, and here he re-
mained till the middle of April, divid-
ing his time between beating up the
enemy's quarters whenever he had an
opportunity and achieving softer tri-
umphs among the languishing scorchas
of that lovely city, which, according to
the Spanish proverb, would make a
Jew forget Jerusalem. He did not find
their "beetle-browed" husbands equal-
ly agreeable, which is not perhaps to be
wondered at. But the inhospitality of
the Spanish gentry has been observed
by many travelers, even when they had
no motive for it, and struck even the
Duke of Wellington. It has been said
of the Spaniards in Barcelona that they
smoke everywhere but in the kitchen
chimney. "Everything is intolerable in
this country," Peterborough wrote to
the Duchess of Marlborough, "ex-
cept your sex, and even that attended
with the greatest dangers." The ladies
themselves, however, could refuse noth-
ing to the blue eyes and fair hair of
their gallant deliverers, and even the
lessons of the cloister were not always
proof against the fascinations of an
English lover. Two girls of noble fam-
ily eloped from a convent at Valen-
cia with two English officers who
had made their acquaintance at the
"grating," through which it appears
they were allowed on summer evenings
to talk with their friends and relatives.
When the hue and cry was raised the
Englishmen seemed to have disappear-
ed—one being afterward killed at the
battle of Almanza and the other hav-
ing lived to rise high in the English
Army. But it is certain that on this
occasion "they loved and they rode
away," and the two unfortunate young
ladies, who were soon afterward cap-
tured, would certainly have been brick-
ed up but for the intercession of Peter-
borough, who with great difficulty
saved their lives and persuaded the
Lady Abess to take them back again.
Among the numerous amatory adven-
tures of Peterborough himself one is
related of him which is a masterpiece
of strategy in its way. At the town of
Huete he was informed by a priest,
who seems to have been one of the sort
described by Dugald Dalgetty, that one
of the most beautiful women in Spain,
on hearing that the town was to be
burned, had taken refuge in a convent.
Peterborough was determined to see
her. But no Spanish abess would
have admitted Peterborough within her
walls. At last the bright idea occurred
to him of bringing both the abess and
her guest outside. He discovered that
the convent occupied a site which was
admirably adapted for a fort, and sent
his engineers into the garden to survey
it. The ruse succeeded. The abess and
the pretty refugee came out to-
gether to beg that the convent might
be spared. Peterborough relented, and
having secured the lady's acquaintance
suddenly discovered that Huete was a
most important place, and made it his
headquarters for a month.—[The Edin-
burgh Review.

Tim.

O'Reardon, the American "tumble-
ton" man—the instrument was
nothing more nor less than a number of
clothes filled with varying quantities of
water, by rubbing the rims of which he
produced music that was really extra-
ordinary—was an odd genius, full of
good-natured conceit, and overflowing
with stories. Here is a specimen of his
talk: "Well, sir, I come of a musical
family. My father was a janitor, an' so
was the three brothers of us—me, an'
Tim an' Mike; but neither of them
was musical to me, ay, comse. Ye' niver
saw me brother Tim? He was the
greatest bassoon-player of the age. I
remember when day th' Emperor ax
the French, Napoleon the Third, was driv-
in' down the Bullyyards, an' he sittin'
in his big coach wid six horses, an' all
surrounded wid officers an' ginerals on
horseback; an' along comes the mil-
itary, troops an' troops o' soldiers, an'
the band of the Garde Rayonbleuain
ahead o' him, an' playin' away they
wor on a beautiful march. Th' Em-
peror raised his finger; the six horses
fell back on their haunches, an' the
carriage stood still. 'Halt!' sez th' Em-
peror. They halted. 'Pauus,' sez he.
'Yes, your Majesty,' sez Paulus, com-
in' over to the step of the coach an'
takin' off his hat. 'Who's on the bas-
oons to-day?' 'O'Reardon, your Ma-
jesty.' 'Egad,' sez he, 'I knew it!
Drive on!' That was my brother
Tim."

Things a Baby Can Do.

It can beat any alarm-clock ever in-
vented for waking a family up in the
morning. Give it a fair chance, and it
can smash more dishes than the most
industrious servant-girl in the country.
It can fall down oftener and with less
provocation than the most expert tum-
bler in a circus ring. It can make more
genuine frowns over a pin than its mother
would over a broken leg. It can choke
itself till it is black in the face with
greater ease than the most accomplished
wretch that ever was executed. It
can keep a family in constant turmoil
from morning till night and night till
morning without once varying its tune.
It can be relied upon to sleep peace-
fully all day when its father is at business,
and cry all night when he is particu-
larly sleepy. It may be the naughtiest,
angriest, most fretful baby in all the
world; but you can never make the
mother believe it, and you had better
not try it. It can be a charming and
model infant when no one is by; but
when visitors are present it can exhibit
more bad temper than both of its pa-
rents together. It can brighten up a
house better than all the furniture ever
made, make sweeter music than its
finest orchestra organized, fill a larger
space in the parents' breast than they
know they had, and when it goes away
it can cause a greater vacancy and leave
a greater blank than all the rest of the
world put together.

Signs of Wind.

Father Dominick Navarette, in the
Seventeenth century, discovered cer-
tain infallible signs of wind. One
never-failing token "was the running
and fluttering about of little insects
around the ship, and the more restless
they are the higher the wind, and, by
observing what place they came from,
mariners shall know if it be fair." Another sign, according to his rever-
ence, is when pigs begin to run and
tumble about a ship in a calm. Baum-
garten, in his "Travels," says he was
with a pilot who, by putting his finger
in his mouth and holding it up, "prog-
nosticated to us that we should have
wind very speedily, which, indeed,
proved accordingly." All that the
modern sailor can do by wetting his
finger and lifting it is to feel if there be
any movement in the air. The digit
has long ceased to be a sybil. Formerly
the Britany fishermen raised the dust
about it will by procuring the dust
swept out of a certain church and blow-
ing it in the direction from which they
desire the wind to come. Sardinian
sailors also possessed the same useful
art. To procure a fair wind they had
nothing to do but to sweep a chapel af-
ter mass and blow the dust of it after
departing ships.—[London Telegraph.

Early Pursuit of Knowledge.

"At the Duke of Wellington's funer-
al, the little child of a friend of mine,"
writes Mr. J. C. Young, "was standing
with her mother at Lord Ashington's
window to see the mournful pageant.
During the passage of the procession
she made no remark until the duke's
horse was led by, its saddle empty, and
his boots reversed in the stirrups,
when she looked up into her mother's
face and said, 'Mamma, when we die,
will there be nothing left of us but
boots.'"

Avoid Lightning.

For those who are timid of lightning
it is well to remember that the safest
place is in the middle of a room, as
lightning which strikes a house nearly
always runs down through or along
the sides of the building. But care
should be taken to avoid sitting under
a gas chandelier.Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the Cali-
fornia bonanza king, was a poor widow
when Mackay first met her in Nevada,
and her life has been as hard as that
of the millionaire. She came of good
Southern stock, however, and took nat-
urally and kindly to the good things of
this world.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and
the taking off of revenue stamps from
Proprietary Medicines, no doubt
has largely benefited the consumers,
as well as relieving the burden of home
manufactures. Especially is this the
case with Green's August Flower and
Buschek's German Syrup, as the reduc-
tion of thirty-six cents per dozen, has
been added to increase the size of the
bottles, containing, these remedies,
thereby giving one-fifth more medicine
in the 50 cent size. The August Flower
for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and
the German Syrup for Cough and Lung
troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale
of any medicines in the world. The
advantage of increased size of the bot-
tles will be greatly appreciated by the
sick and afflicted, in every town and
village in civilized countries. Sample
bottles for 10 cents remain the same
size.Canker humors of every description, with-
er in the mouth, throat or stomach, are ex-
pected from the system by the use of Ayer's Sar-
saparilla. No other remedy can compare
with this as a cure for all diseases originating
in impure or impoverished blood.An evil intention perverts the best actions
and makes them slanders.Dr. D. N. Thibault says: "I prescribed 'Di-
gestylin' to a female patient for a case of stom-
ach trouble running through a period of five
years; it proved effective where everything
else tried failed."
Sold by all druggists, \$1 a bottle, or W. F.
Kidder & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 83
John street, N. Y.A pair of bright eyes with a dozen glances
suffice to send a man to the devil, and
to inflame, to make him even forget, they
dazzle him so that the past straightway becomes
lost to him; and he so prizes them that
he would give all his life to possess them.Take Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is
a mild word to describe the sufferings of mind
and body, caused by indolent constipation.
A moderate use of Ayer's Pills will invariably
regulate the bowels.A cockroach is ugly all over with the affec-
tion of the fine gentleman.All who desire to avoid impaction and be-
come cheerful should insist on having POND'S EXTRACT
put up only in bottles with our Landmark
trademark, on surrounding buff wrapper.Even reckoning makes lasting friends, and
the way to make reckonings even is to make
them often.Many People Refuse to Take Cold
Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste.
This difficulty has been overcome by Scott's
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophos-
phites. It being as palatable as milk, and the
most valuable remedy known for the treat-
ment of Consumption, Scrofula, and Bronchitis.
Physicians report our little patients take
it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be
convinced.True friends visit us in prosperity only
when invited, but in adversity they come with-
out invitation.HAY FEVER
is an insidious condition of the lining mem-
brane of the nostrils, throat and throat, af-
fecting the lungs. An acid mucus is secreted,
the discharge is accompanied with a burn-
ing sensation. There are severe spasms of
sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, wat-
ery and itchy eyes. It is a most distressing
disease, but can be cured by the use of
relieve and cure. See, at druggists, by mail,
registered, 20c. Ely Bros., 25 Greenwich St.,
New York.Frugal and industrious men are friendly to
the established government, as the idle are
dangerous.Revenue of Swindlers!
We have exposed, during the last year,
many swindlers who advertised, under the name
of medicine, vile concoctions which only in-
crease human suffering. To all who need a
pure medicine and blood purifier, we can heartily
recommend Sulphur Bitters.—Editor
Sun.Men who live without religion live always in
a tumultuary and restless state.A Good Appetite
is essential to good health; but at this season
it is often lost, owing to poverty or impurity
of the blood, derangement of the digestive or-
gans, and the consequent weakness. A
newly that can be depended upon to quickly
relieve and cure. See, at druggists, by mail,
registered, 20c. Ely Bros., 25 Greenwich St.,
New York.

Varieties.

An Ocean Race—The Gulf Stream.

Circular Tour.—A ride on a round-
about.What cup is that which, although it
neither cheers nor inebriates, some-
times arouses suspicion?—The hic-cup.Mrs. Haut Ton, at glove-counter:
"Are these gloves first quality?" Sales-
woman: "Oh, yes; I wear them my-
self!"The entire assets of a recent bank-
rupt were nine children. The creditors
acted magnanimously and let him keep them.The "sweets of matrimony" doubt-
less consist of honeyed words for the
first month, and of candid expressions
for the rest of life.Strange that man should be given
two ears and but one tongue, when, as
everybody knows, he would rather talk
all day than listen five minutes.Fitz-Brown, with indignation: "Sir,
you have broken your promise!" Rob-
inson, complacently: "Oh, never mind;
I can make another!"There is a dentist in a Michigan town
the sign over whose door reads, "Teeth
Extracted Without Envy Pano. Latin
Gas (10) Cents a Ha, Ha."Young gentlemen," said an old
doctor to a graduating class of medical
students—keep your patients alive—if
you can; dead men run up no bills."Mrs. Smith: "Good afternoon, Mr.
Robinson; excuse my left hand." Mr.
R., who is rather deaf, and thinks she
is alluding to the bad weather: "Yes, it
is rather dirty."Most of the farm work in Southern
States is done by mules. This leaves
horses free to run races at agricultural
fairs, where racing is the most promi-
nent feature."What is your sweetheart by trade,
Lizzie?" "A miller." "So was my
last one; but misses always saw him
standing in our dark pantry, and so I've
now got a chimney sweep."A young correspondent wants to
know: "What is the critical period in
a man's life?" "Well, my boy, it usu-
ally begins about six weeks after he is
married, and lasts some time."She: "If you didn't weigh so much
I would ask you to climb up there and
get me that flower." He: "I'd break
my neck, that's certain." She: "Well,
do try."

